

ARIZONA SILVER BELT.

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GLOBE, GILA COUNTY, ARIZONA, THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1900.

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THE MINING FIELD.

A Brief Portrayal of the Mining Industry of Arizona and the Great Southwest.

MINE AND MILL---SHAFT, CHUTE AND TUNNEL.

PROGRESS BEING MADE BY PROSPECTOR AND PROMOTER--THE MINING INDUSTRY THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE COPPER BELT--A WEEKLY RESUME OF TRANSPIRING EVENTS TERSELY TOLD.

LOCAL MINING NOTES.

John Crossman, foreman of the Continental mines, accompanied by his family, spent the Fourth here. Under Mr. Crossman's direction the Old Dominion company is developing a valuable mine. Mr. Crossman has the model camp of the district outside of Globe.

We learn from Mr. Burt H. Collins, who spent the Fourth in town, that the work on the Cole & Goodwin property is progressing very satisfactorily. The shaft is down 139 feet and still in ore. There is reason to expect that the ownership of the property will pass to Mr. Collins and his associates at the expiration of the bond, which means that Globe district will have another strong copper company.

Territorial and General.

The Verde Queen company, at Jerome, is finding trouble in smelting their ore, which is said to contain a large percentage of arsenic.

The Mountaineer Mining and Milling company has been organized at Clinton, Iowa, to operate gold mines near Stanton, Yavapai county, Arizona.

The Lewis company, which operates extensively in Old Mexico and is represented here by Mr. L. M. Terry, has made all arrangements for the erection of a sampling works in Silver City, says the Enterprise. It is understood that the well known Guggenheims are behind the Lewis company, which fact is a guarantee of the substantial character of their operations.

Four large copper apron plates passed through Prescott for the Empire mine on Groom creek Wednesday, and when put in place the mill will be about completed. The plates weighed 1,300 pounds each and are expected to accumulate a large quantity of gold bullion in the near future. The company expects to make its initial run on or about the 3rd of July--Prospect.

The plant of the St. Louis Gold Extraction company, at Mammoth, which was recently closed down by a temporary injunction, is expected to resume operations within a few days. The company propose to put up \$20,000 in cash in lieu of the twenty thousand dollar bond required of them by the court before entering an order dissolving the temporary injunction.

The Arizona Copper company reports that its production of copper for the month of May was 451 tons of 2,000 pounds. The production for the month was reduced by about 200 tons, owing to an accident to one of the large bridges on the Arizona & New Mexico railroad, which was in the hands of the contractors being rebuilt. This accident temporarily stopped supplies being taken into Clifton.

The Prescott Prospect says: Harrington and Barr, who have the old Grey Eagle and the Tiger mines in the Bradshaws under lease and bond, have made a strike in both properties. In the Tiger they have encountered a large body of ore which samples \$35 per ton gold, and in the Grey Eagle a winze sunk from the lowest level has disclosed a body of ore three feet in width sampling \$90 to the ton in gold. These properties were once great producers and under the present management show promise of taking their former rank in Yavapai's gold producers.

One of the important improvements contemplated for Jerome in the near future by the United Verde company, and which would be of great value to the town, says the Jerome correspondent of the Republican, is a large cyanide plant for the working of gold ore that does not smelt well. The Copper Chief company has definitely decided to erect such a plant at their mine, seven miles south of Jerome, and are now advertising for bids for the hauling of the necessary machinery. The immediate vicinity will be one of the greatest mining countries in the United States in less than five years. The ore is here, so the prediction is no idle dream.

The Mohave County Miner says Henry Lovin sold his one-half interest

in the big find at Little Meadows for \$25,000 to Thomas Ewing. The sale was negotiated by I. W. Hawkins. Mr. Lovin's partner refused to sell at the same figure. The mine has opened out into a bonanza and at fifteen feet in depth shows a wonderfully rich ore body. A ton of ore from the ledge was worked at the Kingman sampler this week and netted \$400 after all expenses of mining and milling was paid.

Two errors often prevent the development of good prospects, says the Western Mining World. First, too high an estimate placed upon the prospect; second, the unreasonable overloading of it by the broker or promoter. Surface indications are guides only. No man can place a money estimate on unworked ground, so that the purchaser of a mere prospect buys a privilege to make a mine, and the promoter should realize that it is not a business proposition to try and make a fortune from the manipulation of a prospect, the owner of which is willing to sell for \$1,000; let him be content with reasonable profit, adequate compensation for his talents and labor, and his deals will be made easier and their frequency will aggregate greater profits than by wearying away years on a single transaction.

A deed was filed for record yesterday which is of sufficient importance to attract more than a mere passing notice, says the Journal-Miner. The property consists of the Sun Dance mining property, near the head of the Hassayampa, and the consideration named was \$50,000, the internal revenue stamp on the instrument amounting to \$50. Under an order from the court it was sold at trustee's sale on December 12, 1899, the purchaser being James H. Wikerson. The time for redemption having expired, the trustee, Charles Harding, executed the deed as stated and the title now passes absolutely to Mr. Wikerson. An order was also entered in the district court in the case of Harding vs. Sun Dance Mining company, directing that the receiver, George Middleton, turn over the property to Mr. Wikerson, or his legal representative, and a further order discharging said receiver from that position.

Defects in the title having all been cured, the attorneys for Hon. W. A. Clark in this city are daily expecting the arrival of deeds for the big group of claims adjoining the properties of the Ophir Hill in Ophir canyon, that were recently purchased by him of an English company. With this acquisition the gentleman who shelled out \$75,000 for the Ophir company's mines that have since been equipped with an up-to-date concentrator, becomes the owner of a veritable empire of ground in the old camp, and that it will have soon been restored to the activity of early days is most likely. The conveyance of the new ground perfected, it is understood that Manager Clark will begin at once the active prospecting of it when the force will be materially increased. Meanwhile the new mill is running steadily, while another big consignment of concentrates made its appearance on the market yesterday. --Salt Lake Tribune.

The leading eastern newspapers are beginning to realize the value of mining investments. Witness the following from the New York Tribune: "The mining industry has paid more dividends, compared with other industries, than any other business known. Compare the profits in mining with the profits of the 150,000 odd miles of railroad, with the aggregated liabilities of nearly \$10,000,000,000, then you will see which pays the best. Under the wing of mining there exists some of the safest and most profitable of all business. Take, for instance, the twelve great smelting companies--the mineral pawnbrokers. The smelting company that does a strictly custom business show absolutely and unquestionably larger profits than any other industry in America. I know of instances where capital invested in smelting companies has been turned five times a year, and each time the margin of profit has been over 20 per cent of the entire amount handled. They take no risk; simply buy the raw gold and silver in the ore, at a re-

duced price, extract their cost of treatment and pay the miner a residue. It is a business where the principal is absolutely safe."

Copper production in the United States continues to show a fair increase, the total output reported for the first five months of the current year having been 111,942 long tons, which is a gain of 9,405 tons, or 9.2 per cent, over last year. It is noticeable that only a small part of this increase--2,655 tons--came from the large mines which report to the statistician, the other 6,740 tons coming from the "outside sources"; that is, the small mines which do not report and the smelters which handle ores having their chief values in gold, silver, lead and metals other than copper. The increase in exports has been much larger than that in production, the total shipment, reaching 75,643 long tons for the five months. Included in this, however, is some copper refined from the Chile bars which were sent over here for treatment several months ago, as well as some Bolivia copper refined here and some from Mount Lyell. Making allowance for this, the exports of copper from the United States mines have been very large, and amounted to over 60 per cent of the production. The consumption of copper in Europe continues very large. The recent increase in the exports is probably due to the fact that foreign manufacturers, who had allowed their stocks to run very low, have been forced to come into the market for supplies. --Engineering & Mining Journal.

The temperature at the Calumet and Hecla mine showed that the fire lasted about four weeks. The mine will be fully opened this week. It may be some weeks, however, before operations are resumed in the burned shaft although the full number of men at work in the mine on regular production cannot be immediately restored for the burned shaft was in the richest part of the mine. Calumet and Hecla never sells anything underground, and therefore it was able to notify its customers when the fire broke out that they need not be alarmed concerning their deliveries, that every pound of copper the Calumet and Hecla had sold it could deliver in respect of the mine. It is understood to be the policy of the company to carry above ground a reserve in mineral and other forms in process of nearly 25,000,000 pounds of copper, or about a three months' supply. The management of the Calumet and Hecla fire demonstrates the wisdom of President Agassiz, who, since the previous fire, has had every shaft isolated from every other shaft by means of fire doors with long air chambers between, in the workings now in use, and by masonry walls closing the apertures in the abandoned workings. When the fire was discovered the shaft where it was discovered was isolated, and although the escaping gases prevented workmen from entering the other shafts, the fire was confined, by reason of the scientific fire preparations that had been made, to this single shaft, wherein it was smothered. What this undertaking means can best be judged by the fact that Calumet and Hecla shaft is in a measure a chimney a mile long, the fires of which could in a mine like Calumet and Hecla be fed with thousands of cords of lumber in just about the right position for quick burning. This fire again demonstrated that the confidence of the investors in the management of the Calumet and Hecla has not been misplaced. The Calumet and Hecla is not only the greatest mine in the world, but it is the best managed mine in the world.

The Road Question.

EDITOR SILVER BELT:--The suggestion in a communication in your paper of last week relative to the building of a new road to the mining district in which the Ray mines are located, was timely, and to the point, especially when referring to the development of the mining industry and to expansion of trade for Globe merchants. If Globe will do what it should it must reach out with good wagon roads to these outlying districts; it is the only promise we have of increased prosperity and population.

There has been much talk of the proposed new road during the past week, and without exception, the verdict is that it would be a good thing for both Globe and the outlying districts thus reached; the benefit would be mutual.

It has been suggested, now that the supervisors are in session, and all being progressive men, and particularly interested in good roads, they might be induced, by a proper presentation of the matter, to contribute from the county funds a portion of the \$2,000 necessary to complete this road. It is a matter of public interest in which all will be more or less benefited, and the public moneys could be put to no better use than in expending them in making good roads. It

beats appropriations for new court houses far and away.

After the proposed road is completed attention should be given to the road leading Paysonward. The members of the board could do no greater service for the people of the county than by giving their attention to the betterment of the roads leading to and from Globe. Now that we have an outlet by railroad there is no other promise of future growth and enrichment--the only promise of developing the many undeveloped mines in the rich mineral sections of Gila county northward and westward. Such roads will not build themselves.

FOR GOOD ROADS.

Patriotism.

Dr. William Everett delivered the Phi Beta Kappa oration at Harvard last Thursday on patriotism which the Boston Herald says is one of the most brilliant orations produced in this country of recent years. Dr. Everett said in part:

Patriotism--love of country--devotion to the land that bore us, is pressed upon us now as paramount to every other notion in its claims on head, hand and heart. It is pictured to us not merely as an amiable and inspiring emotion, but as a paramount duty, which is to sweep every other notion out of the way.

We are told that if we ever find ourselves at war with another country, no matter how that war was brought on, no matter what folly or wickedness broke the peace, no matter how completely we might oppose and deprecate it up to the moment of its outbreak, no matter how as truthful historians we may condemn it after it is over, no matter how impetuous or tyrannical our sense and our conscience tell us are the terms on which peace has been obtained, we ought, during the war, to be hearty and avowedly for it. "We must not desert the flag." Patriotism demands that we should always stand by our country as against every other.

In a free land like ours every citizen is expected to be ready with voice and vote to do his part in correcting what is amiss, in protesting against bad laws, and, as far as he may, defeating men whom he believes to be seeking the ruin of his country's ruin. Nay, a citizen of a free country who did not so criticize would be held to be derelict to that highest duty which free lands, differing from slavish despotisms, impose upon their sons.

But in time of war we are told that all this is changed. As soon as our country is arrayed against another under arms every loyal son has nothing to do but to support her armies to victory; he may desire peace, but it must be "peace with honor," whatever that phrase of the greatest christian of modern times may mean. He must not question the justice of the expediency of the war; he must either fight himself or encourage others to fight. Criticism of the management of the war may be allowable: of the fact of the war, it is treason. And the word for the patriot is, "Our country, right or wrong."

And what are the patriots in our rival country to be doing the while? Are they to support the war against us whether they think it right or wrong? Are they cheerfully to pay all taxes? Are they to volunteer for every battle? Are they to carry on war to the knife, or the last ditch? Is their love for their country to be as unreasoning, as purely a matter of emotion, as ours? Certainly, if the doctrine of indiscriminate patriotism, "Our country, right or wrong," is the true one.

Brethren, I call this sentimental nonsense. It cannot be patriotic duty to say up to 1846, (the Mexican war) that our country will be wrong if she fights, to say after 1849 that she was wrong in fighting, but to hold one's tongue, and maintain her so-called cause in 1847 and 1848, though we know it is wrong all along.

But there is a theory lately started or rather, an old one revived, that war is a good thing in itself; that it does a nation good to be fighting and killing the patriot sons of another nation, who love their country as we do ours. We are told that every strenuous man's life is a battle of one kind, and that the virile character demands some physical belligerency. Yes, every man's life must be to a great extent a fight; but this preposterous doctrine would make every man a prize fighter.

They say war elicits acts of heroism and self-sacrifice that the country does not know in the lethargy of peace. Heroism and self-sacrifice! There are more heroic and sacrificial acts going on in the works of peace than the brazen throat of war could proclaim in a twelve-month.

But there is a still newer theory come up about war as applied to ourselves. It seems that we share with a very few other peoples in the world a civilization so high, and institutions so divine, that it is our duty and our destiny to go about the globe swallowing up inferior peoples, and bestowing on them, whether they will or not,

the blessings of the American--constitution? Well, no! Not the American constitution, but of the American dominion--and that when we are once on this work of absorption, they are rebels who do not accept the blessings. Now if this precious doctrine were true, it utterly annihilates the old notion of patriotism and love of country; for that notion called upon every nation, however small or weak or backward, to maintain to the death its independence against any other, however great or strong or progressive.

Brethren, even as Athens began by protection and passed into tyranny and then into ruin, so shall every nation be who interprets patriotism to mean that it is the only nation in the world and that every other which stands in the way of what it chooses to call destiny must be crushed. Love your country, honor her, live for her, if necessary die for her, but remember that whatever you would call right or wrong in another country is right and wrong for her and for you; that right and truth and love to man and allegiance to God are above all patriotism; and that every citizen who sustains his country in her sins is responsible to humanity, to history, to philosophy, and to him to whom all nations are as a drop in the bucket, and the small dust on the balance.

Payson News.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

Mrs. W. O. St. John, postmistress of Ochoa paid Payson a visit Monday last.

Frank Hendershot was down from his ranch Monday.

John Booth and son Albert came up from Gisela last Monday on business.

Several of the sports were taken in Sunday--a gentleman from the country, having a little idea of poker, assisted the boys to dump about \$200 before they caught on.

A letter received here this week from H. W. Nash locates him, securing knowledge in the laboratory of Ernest H. Simonds, 521 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

R. C. McMurray has sold out of the cattle business. Mr. H. H. Gibson and August Pieper made the purchase and are now full fledged cowboys.

Wm. Brody, who had his leg broken a few weeks ago, is out on crutches. The accident knocked Billie out of a contemplated trip to Paris this year; but he states that it may be the means of his permanently locating here.

R. H. Schell, was up Wednesday from his mining property on Tonto, after supplies. Mr. Schell will start in taking out ore for the Globe sampling works at once.

W. W. Gibson left last Thursday for Oklahoma City to be present at the reunion of the Rough Riders on the 4th.

H. W. Lawson was in town Wednesday.

M. Azbill returned Wednesday from Phoenix. He admits that it is hot down there.

W. C. Colcord took his departure this week for Oklahoma territory, where he will visit a short time with his father and may possibly conclude to locate in that territory.

The Pine people intend to have a little blowout on the 4th.

A Mr. Barnes and family came in during the week from California. They have concluded to locate here.

The continued dry spell is causing a shortage of water on the range. The cattlemen are busy these days opening and cleaning out the many old springs in this section.

L. P. Cole was up from Gisela this week. He states that it is uncomfortably warm down that way and has concluded to move his family to Payson at once.

Wm. Voris, deputy sheriff, was here this week on business.

Messrs. Stewart and Boardman returned late in the week from Flagstaff.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Gilleland of Gisela paid Payson a visit Saturday.

Frank Heron and family, Miss Maud McKenna and several others will start on the 3d for the Grand canyon. They expect to be absent about one month.

George Smith and Mart McDonald rolled in Saturday evening on their way home from Flagstaff, with a large lot of freight.

The assistant superintendent of mail service, Mr. Carr, came in from the south last evening on his way north.

Paul Vogel spent Sunday in Payson. He brought in several boxes of fine cherries from his ranch--the first ever raised in this section.

Payson is unusually lively the past day or two, caused presumably from preparations being made for the 4th. Indications are that the day will be properly celebrated in Payson. From a letter received by the 4th of July committee, Col. L. E. Eggers will deliver the oration. Good; Payson is up to date.

Arizona's Opportunities.

Arizona is as large as the Philippines acres of government land.

Suppose a sum equal to the cost of the Philippines were spent to build reservoirs and irrigation works to reclaim the arid public lands of Arizona?

Water in abundance would be stored for the use of those now needing it, and new supplies provided for the reclamation of the arid lands.

The government would get back every dollar, and more, from sales of land to millions of new settlers.

Belgium has a population of six millions. The Gila and Salt River valleys are as large as Belgium, and if irrigated would sustain as great population.

Suppose the reservoirs were built and the population was there? Would it not benefit you?--Gazette.

The Rough Riders.

An Oklahoma City dispatch of July 3 says: A typical frontier demonstration and a rousing welcome from the Rough Riders, cow punchers and citizens of all classes, white, black and red, was accorded today to Governor Roosevelt. The second annual reunion of Roosevelt's famous regiment brought 10,000 strangers into the little western city. Of the 1,100 who originally composed the Rough Rider regiment, about 200 were here to greet their colonel.

The central figure was the New York governor, and guests of the city vied with each other in extending to him a true western ovation. The governor himself rode a black charger in the procession which passed the principal streets. He was cheered all along the line, cry of "hurrah for Teddy" being the prevailing sentiment. Roosevelt then delivered an address, at the conclusion of which he was presented with a magnificent sword and scabbard, the gift of the citizens of Oklahoma City. Governor Roosevelt left in the evening on a special train.

How They Love the People.

The argument for a protective tariff is based by its sly promoters on its benefit to the workers. But the workers, says the Boston Herald, are the bulk of the consumers of the country, and a large part of them are now employed in making high-cost goods for themselves and cheap goods for foreigners. Americans are required to pay more than a fair profit on what they use in order that the manufacturers may sell the excess of production at cost or less than cost to foreigners, and so make a great show of increasing the export trade. Of course, if a manufacturer, by the operation of partial laws, can force the American market to pay on the half of his product needed for home consumption the cost, and more than the cost, of his whole production, he can well afford to export the half not required for home consumption at lower prices than it can be produced for here or abroad and grow rich easily, while the government can make great show of statistics of exported merchandise. The pretence that it is profitable for American workingmen to pay a large part of the cost of feeding and clothing foreign competitors is one of the humbugs by which the protected interests are fattened.

Magnus A. Hess, an original McKinley man of Ohio, who has received no office, has sent the president an itemized bill for \$6,115.09, money expended out of his pocket to promote the early McKinley boom, with the request appended: "Please be so kind as to send check for above amount." Hess is a sample of the sort of patriots of whom boomers are made. But, considering how many of the kind have enjoyed a government salary for several years, he does seem to have been overlooked. --Boston Herald.

William Stiles, the train robber and companion of Burt Alvord and Bravo John, was captured at Casa Grande, last Saturday night, by Charles Hood and Burt Grover. The arrest of Stiles was made at his home, where he went to visit his wife and mother, and the Citizen says, presumably to surrender. A dispatch to the Republican contradicts the assumption that he surrendered voluntarily and says, Stiles was arrested near the home of his mother as he was going into Casa Grande, that he was taken by surprise and was powerless to resist the officers. Stiles was lodged in the Tucson jail where he will probably remain till the next session of court at Tombstone. Burt Alvord's whereabouts is unknown. It is rumored that Bravo John has gone into Mexico.